FEE AND SALARY BILL PASSED. Senator Gard's Measure Goes Through After a Long Debate.

By a decisive vote the Senate placed itself on record yesterday afternoon in favor of increasing the salaries of county officers. Senate bill No. 88, Mr. Gard's fee and salary bill, providing a method of compensation for county clerks, treasurers, sheriffs, recorders and auditors, was passed vote of 31 to 12. The mafavor of the bill does not indiagainst it. For an hour the contest raged, with Senators Lawler, Dausman, Gochenour and Parks doing their best to cripple or kill the bill. For the measure Senator Gard, the author, Senator Wood and Senator Fleming fought the flercest. They met every attack of the opposition with success and finally brought the bill to passage suc-

Senator Gard called up the bill toward the close of the afternoon session. He made a short speech, explaining its purport. He stated that the measure was just and fair and was intended to provide relief principally for those officials in the smaller counties of the State who find it difficult to aries. He gave figures to bear out his assertions and pointed out the falsity of the contention that the bill would unreasonin the larger counties.

LAWLER AS A "WATCH DOG." the bill at once. He declared there was no | had not signed the committee report. necessity for such relief. So far as he had ceive. He had never heard of one refusing election because the salary was too small. The senator maintained that this was a measure of the "graft" variety and one that would not meet with favor by the taxpayers. He urged that it be defeated. Senator Dausman, while not taking the stand that the bill was bad in entirety, declared that it should be amended so that it not be applicable to present incum The senator made a long speech against legislation calculated to be of financial assistance to county officers now serving terms. He said that every one of them went into office with a full knowledge of would receive. The bill might be all right in so far as it applied to officers to be elected in the future, but it was wrong, said Senator Dausman, in the prothat it should take in those now

There were a number of attempts to fillbuster on the part of those opposed to the bill. Senator Fleming took a prominent part in fighting these. He demanded aye and no vote with the idea of putting everybody on record. When the bill was placed on its passage after the previous question had been moved by Senafor Fleming the vote stood as follows: Ayes-Barcus, Crumbaker, Crumpacker, Davis, De Haven, Fleming, Fortune, Gard, Goodwine, Gray, Harrison, Hendee, Johnston, Kittinger, Layman, Lyons, Matson, Matthews, Milburn, Newhouse, Ogborn, Powell, Roche, Singer, Starr, Thompson, Ulrey, Wampler, Whitcomb, Wolcott, Wood

Noes-Askren, Bell, Coats, Conlogue, Dausman, Gochenour, Lawler, Parks, Purviance, Smith, Thralls-12. A number of the senators explained their votes, among them Senator Coats, who had been supposed to favor the bill. Senator Coats declared that the officials of his own county would benefit unreasonably under the bill if it became a law, and he could not conscientiously favor its passage.

It is believed that the bill will be passed by the House much in its present form. No serious objection has been urged against it, Senator Gard claims, that cannot be dissipated by facts and figures.

PRIMARY ELECTION BILL. Toward the close of the afternoon session, also. Senator Thompson brought up his bill

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair and Continued Cold To-Day and Probably To-Morrow.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday: For Indiana-Fair and continued cold on Tuesday and probably Wednesday; fresh For Illinois-Fair and continued cold on

Tuesday: fresh to brisk north winds: Wednesday fair, not so cold. For Ohlo-Fair in west, snow in east portion on Tuesday; cold wave, high winds;

Wednesday fair and continued cold. For Lower Michigan-Fair, continued cold on Tuesday; fresh to brisk north

winds; Wednesday fair. For Kentucky-Fair on Tuesday, except grow in mountain districts, continued cold; Wednesday fair, not so cold in extreme west portion.

Local Observations on Monday.

Maximum temperature, 18; minimum temperaarative statement of the mean temperature and total precipitation on Feb. 16:

Weather.

W. T. BLYTHE, Section Director

Yesterday's Temperatures. Tex -2 Y ************** Paso, Tex

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MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 .- Arrived: L'Aquitaine, from Havre; Graf Waldersee, from Hamburg, Sailed: Mesaba, for London. LIZARD, Feb. 16 .- Passed: Koenigen Laise, from Bremen, for New York; Min-nehaha, from New York, for London, HONG-KONG, Feb. 16.-Sailed: Empress of India, for Vancouver. QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 16 .- Arrived: Saxonia, from New York. PLYMOUTH, Feb. 16.-Sailed: Pennsylva-

nia, for New York. GLASGOW, Feb. 15 .- Sailed: Laurentian,

Ecsema, No Cure, No Pay. Druggists refund money if PAZO OINT-MENT fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheads on the face, and all skin diseases. 50 cents.

for the purification of primary elections. After fifteen minutes spent in wrangling, during which Senator Roche and others tried to get in amendments, it was decided to postpone consideration of the measure until to-morrow morning, when it will be taken up at once when the Senate convenes. Senator Thompson made a speech explaining the provisions of the measure. and declaring that it had been prepared

after exhaustive investigation of the laws of other States and a number of conferences with citizens interested in primary reform. It is expected that the bill will be passed in practically the same form it is presented in by Senator Thompson. The debate on the question to-morrow morning will be warm, in all probability, as the Democrats are prepared to offer a number of amendments.

Senator Fleming became unnecessarily alarmed over the safety of his bill providowever, the bitterness of the fight ing that foreign investment companies having mortgages in Indiana shall pay the tax the mortgagee falls to do so. The bill had been passed several days ago by the Senate by a narrow margin, but, apprenending a vote to reconsider, Senator Fleming took time by the forelock and brought the bill up himself. His fears were relieved

by President Gilbert, who informed him that the bill had gone to the House. Its fate will be decided there.

KILLED NEW BASEBALL BILL.

Senate Was Murderous at Its Morn-

ing Session. The first thing the Senate did yesterday morning was to kill the new Sunday baseball bill. Senator W. A. Kittinger, chairmake both ends meet on their present sal- man of the committee on judiciary No. 2, presented a favorable committee report on the bill, which report, however, was not ably increase the salaries of the officers | signed by the chairman himself, or by Senators Matson or Crumbaker, members of the committee. Senator Kittinger was sup-Senator Lawler, who has taken a stand as posed to favor the new bill. It was a sura "watch dog of the treasury," went after | prise to the friends of the measure that he

As soon as the report was presented Senheard, he said, the county officers are well ator Ogborn, of New Castle, moved to inenough satisfied with the salaries they re- definitely postpone consideration of the measure. The aye and no vote was demanded, and the motion carried. The vote stood as follows:

Ayes-Coats, Conlogue, Crumbaker, Crumpacker, Dausman, De Haven, Gard, Goodwine, Fortune, Harrison, Hendee, Layman, Lindley, Kittinger, Newhouse, Ogborn, Parks, Purviance, Smith, Starr, Thompson, Wampler, Wolcott. Noes-Ball, Barcus, Fleming, Gibson,

Johnston, Lawler, Matson, Matthews, Milburn, Powell, Roche, Singer, Thralls, Ulrey, Absentees-Askren, Barlow, Bell, Darby, Davis, Gochenour, Gray, Lyons, O'Brien,

Senator Fortune, who has been a tried and true friend of the plan to give the State Sunday baseball, voted for the motion in order that he might have an opportunity, if it became necessary, to move to it is a sad and tragic event. reconsider the vote. The bill, however, is in all probability dead, and it is unlikely that it will be brought up again in any committee on railroads yesterday

morning reported in favor of passing the railroad consolidation bill introduced by Senator Gray. SHOT-FIRING BILL AGAIN.

The Senate yesterday postponed definitely further consideration of Wampler shot-firers' bill.

This action was at the request of the operators and miners, and was opposed by the Democrats. The vote was 23 to 16. The mines and mining committee had reported the bill with the memorial of the operators and miners back to the Senate without recommendation, and Senator Woods made a speech, insisting that the miners and operators, the only persons affected, had agreed to the death of the bill. This, he said, was a part of the agree-

The vote on the motion to postpone was as follows: Ayes-Ball, Coats, Conlogue, Crumpacker, Dausman, De Haven, Gard, Gibson, Goodwine, Hendee, Kittinger, Layman, Lindley, Matson, Newhouse, Ogborn Parks, Powell, Purviance, Smith, Thomp son, Wolcott, Wood-23 Noes-Barcus, Crumbacker, Fleming, For

tune, Harrison, Johnson, Lawler, Matthews, Milburn, Roche, Singer, Starr Thralls, Ulrey, Wampler, Whitcomb-16, Not voting-Askren, Barlow, Bell, Darby, Davis, Gochenour, Gray, Lyons, O'Brien,

JUVENILE COURT BILL. The juvenile court bill of Senator Thompson was passed by the Senate yesterday by a vote of 35 to 0. The only discussion came on an amendment by the author providing that no association for the care of dependent, neglected or delinquent children shall be incorporated in this State without the Board of State Charities first recommending the incorporation.

This provision was in the original bill,

but was taken out on the objection of one of the members of the judiciary committee No. 1. Thompson said the striking out of this provision was unwise. Senator Sparks spoke against the amendment, but it was carried with little opposition. Senator Wolcott moved that the rules be suspended and that the bill of the late Senator Burns, separating the school and civic corporations of South Bend in order that that city may issue bonds with which to complete a high school and manual training school building, be engrossed. He explained that this was in accordance with

the senator's dying request. Wolcott withdrew his motion when Sen ator Gard said that he had three amendments to the bill, prepared by Senator Burns shortly before his death, and that it was Mr. Burns's desire that the amendments be first submitted to the South Bend School Board. This will be done to-morrow.

Scuate Routine Work. The Senate spent a good deal of time yesterday in talk, but nevertheless a vast amount of routine business was transacted. Nine bills were passed, twenty bills were ordered engrossed, six bills were favorably reported by committees, two bills were indefinitely postponed, and a number of measures were sent to the House for action in

Senate bill No. 29, Senator Matson's voting machine bill, was made the special order of business for Feb. 19, at 11 a. m. Senate bill No. 156, Senator Wolcott's necottable instrument bill, was made the spe-

that body.

cial order of business for Feb. 18, at 10:30 The following bills were passed: No. 161 by Senator Bell, providing for the incorporation of Hammond, East Chicago and Whiting as one city; No. 242, by Senator Hendee, amending the act to create boards of electric light commissioners; No. 232, by Senator Hendee, amending the act regulating the granting of divorces; No. 38, by Senator Thompson, establishing a juvenile court in the city of Indianapolis, with a separate judge, to have exclusive jurisdiction in such cases; No. 223, by Senator Kittinger, increasing the pay of the metropolitan police force of Anderson; No. 224, by Senator Thompson, amending the act relating to promissory notes, bank stocks, One by one we shall follow our departed etc.; No. 88, by Senator Gard, providing a method of compensation for county officers; No. 240, by Senator Ogborn, to prevent the

location or construction of public highways | part.' on real estate used as a cemetery. BILLS ENGROSSED.

The following bills were placed on second reading and ordered engrossed: No. 222, by Senator Johnston, amending the act pro viding for the construction of free gravel roads; No. 205, by Senator De Haven, amending the act concerning elections; No. 258, by Senator Hendee, providing for the release of certain mortgages to Nathan B Palmer, one-time treasurer of state, and his successors in office; No. 111, by Senator Powell, amending the drainage laws; No. 247, by Senator Layman, providing for the better protection of the game of the State: No. 207, by Senator Gard, authorizing school trustees in cities of a certain population to issue bonds for the erection of school buildings: No. 215, by Senator Layman, for the relief of Daniel Foley, of Indianapolis; No. 267, by Senator De Haven, concerning written contracts of real-estate agents; No. 246, by Senator Ulrey, concerning street improvements in Fort Wayne; No. 218, by enator Gard, prividing for the reimbursement of school townships when propert shall be annexed to incorporated cities; I 256, by Senator Dausman, concerning the compensation of judges of the Circuit and Superior Courts; No. 213, by Senator Whitcomb, providing for the right of land owners to explore and survey coal lands adjoining their property; No. 235, by Senator Wolcott, relating to loans contracted by married women; No. 57, by Senator Gard, to transfer vicious boys from the Reform-School at Plainfield to the Indiana Reform-

5,300 and less than 5,800 to convey waterworks plants or electric light plants with or without option, and No. 211, by Senator Kittinger, amending the act concerning the sinking of natural gas or oil wells.

The following bills were favorably re-

ported by Senate committees: No. 297, No. 285, No. 221, No. 85, House bill No. 83 and Senate bill No. 257. The following bills were indefinitely postponed: No. 296 and No. 259. The Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

TRIBUTES OF AFFECTION.

Senators Deliver Addresses in Mem-

ory of Albert M. Burns.

Before adjournment was taken yesterday morning the Senate devoted one hour to hearing orations in memory of Senator Albert M. Burns, of South Bend, who died at English's Hotel last Saturday morning. Resolutions on the death of Senator Burns prepared by Senators Ball, Barcus, Dausman, Layman, Roche, Thralls and Fleming were read to the Senate. The desk of Senator Burns was draped.

The resolutions of the Senate said: "That while we humbly bow to the in-evitable and doubt not the divine wisdom, yet we deeply mourn the loss to our body and crave the privilege of sharing the afflic-tion of his family, to whom his death is peculiarly sad because of his loving companionship and kind parenthood, but to whom also there must come the consolation that his career of usefulness was unusually well and nobly rounded out, and that he died after making the world better. "That we here and now record our solemn purpose to profit by his exemplary public life, so that his constituency and the public weal in general may realize somewhat from the better service of those who remain to take up his work to the end that the loss of him will be to some ex-

tent mitigated. "That we extend our sympathy to the members of the Grand Army of the Republic in the Sixty-third General Assembly and to other members wherever found, and that we proffer our most willing homage to the memory of the daring drummer boy, the courageous, youthful soldier, the brave lieutenant and captain, who, with such signal skill and soldierly bearing, performed most important and effective work in the hour of his country's need.' Senator Wolcott offered a resolution to the effect that the State pay the widow of Senator Burns the money that Mr. Burns would have drawn had he served the full term, and also \$100 for funeral expenses. This was adopted. Senator Ball, who was the first to speak

SENATOR BALL'S ADDRESS. "This is the first time in my recollection, and certainly during my senatorial experience, that this body has sustained the loss of a member during its sitting, and to me

"The subject of the resolutions just presented was a good man. We met him for the first time in 1899, and from the day of his entrance into this body until death he was loved and respected by his colleagues, and enjoyed their high regard and confi-

"He was devoted to his constituency, and therefore his work here. He never ceased to pay tribute to duty well performed. He bore his share of the burdens here, and enjoyed with felicity its attractions. Indeed his companionship grew in strength and increased in attachment with all of us, so much that this sad event saddens our hearts and darkens to the night the restless energy that is in us. Senator Burns loved the people and was

for the people. He was the champion of the common masses, and loved labor as he did himself. He believed that we could better dispense with riches than our colleges, better dispense with the Astors than American brain and labor. In the new morning of the Republic he thought he could see the annihilation of the differences between labor and capital, as sectionalism was obliterated between the North and South, and to him labor, 'Oh, beautiful word,' everywhere should stand together in organization, perfect and supreme for the right of equal opportunities to all and for a fair and equal distribution of love and comfort in the home. He was a soldier, stood for the preservation of the Union-the elasticity of the Constitution and the eternal principle of the impartial natural rights of man. He believed there was room for but' one flag in this Nation, that of the stars and stripes, and this is the greatest kingdom man can inherit, except the kingdom of God. "But there is a line of demarkation be

tween this world and the end of life that no man can avoid or escape, and that all good men must realize. Hope springs eter-nal in our breasts—a living, burning, immortal hope. If a man die, shall he live again? All around us is the answer, and it whispers to us to-day; hence confidence in the God above, undying faith in the future of the faithful. As was said of the great Garfield by the great man who is now gone, 'Let us believe that in the silence of the receding world he heard the great waves breaking on a farther shore, and felt already upon his wasted brow the breath of the eternal morning."

SENATOR DE HAVEN He was followed by Senator De Haven who gave the following tribute: "While I have not enjoyed a long acquaintance with the deceased, yet I cannot let this opportunity pass to pay my humble tribute to this man whom I learned to

honor and love. "He was one of the few really good men we meet in a lifetime; one who inspires us with confidence and respect. In the short time I have known him on the floor of the Senate, I have found myself seeking his opinion on matters before this body, because I felt these opinions were the re-sult of experience and honest purpose. "In his death we are reminded of the beautiful story of the railroad wreck, where the brakeman was fatally injured. In reply to those around him seeking to administer

to his relief his only request was to send back the red light for the next section. I learn with almost his last breath, he proved himself a hero in death as well as in life. Though dying, he still had the welfare of his people uppermost. Senator Lindley, an old friend of Senator

"It has been stated that the last hours of Senator Burns were occupied with carrying out the work which he had planned in health. It is said that on one occasion some one inquired of John Wesley how he would spend the day if he knew that it would be his last. He answered 'Just as I have now planned to spend it,' and then outlined his programme for a very busy day's work.

There is no better way to prepare for

death than to live a correct life. He who has always tried to live right is not apt to be terrified at the approach of death. Death has no terror for a good man. "There is a peculiar sadness on this occasion to his comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, who are members of this Senate. My Comrades-another one of our members has 'walked the plank' into the ocean of eternity. It will not be long 'till we shall follow him. . So far as loyalty and devotion to our country's welfare is concerned. I have no fear. 'Old Glory is safe in the care of the boys who have heard the story of the war upon our knees. comrade into the beyond, but I feel that those who shall succeed us upon the stage of life will be qualified to play well their

SENATOR WILL WOOD. Sanator Will Wood delivered an eloquent

oration. In part he said: "I desire to say a few words in support of the resolutions just read. It was my privilege and pleasure to know Senator Burns intimately for the past six years. Since my earliest acquaintance with him I admired him for his manly worth and his many good traits of character. He was devoted to his family, to his friends and to his country. I came nearer seeing Senator Burns die than any other person in my life, never having seen anyone die. looked into his room, saw gathered about him his family-his wife, son and three daughters. The scene was too sacred to permit of its being broken by the touch or action of an unhallowed hand. It remineded me of a beautiful flower-the family representing the petals clinging to the heart of the flower. Captain Burns was the heart. I went away. In five minutes came back and all was over. The heart of flower had been stung by death and the petals had fallen away in their grief. Senator Burns had no fear of death. It presented no tarrors for him. He faced it bravely and as resignedly as he had faced it many years ago in behalf of his country upon the field of battle. It was not the outgoing that gave him pain, but the leavbehind of his wife and children, that seemed to concern him. So, when his life inally went out it went as quietly as that nagic river, which flows swiftly by the atory at Jeffersonville; No. 272, by Senator Goodwine, to promote a more intelligent study of agriculture; No. 50, by Senator Burns, to authorize cities of more than

phasized the beauties of his goodness and kindly nature. May his soul rest in peace!" ator Burns came from, said:

other senator here. I feel that I should say that I have, perhaps, a more thorough un- from members whom she relied on to vote derstanding of the remarkable traits that aye; then a few more noes, and when the made up his character. I have visited him | roll call was half completed it seemed cermay times in the city of South Bend. I | tain that the bill would be defeated. Rephave been in his factory and I have known him in his home and I want to say that what you have told here is true, and what he was here he was at all times in all places-a true Christian gentleman."

OTHER TRIBUTES. Senator Harrison's tribute was brief: "I those men who have a kind, gentle spirit, who loved his fellow-men, who was a true friend of all laboring men and of mankind | the close,

Senator Wolcott said: "I had the pleasure of knowing Senator Burns during two sessions. One of the most characteristic impressions that obtained with me was his remarkable cheerfulness under all circumstances. He was willing and ready always to support his friends. As I look back at his vacant chair, draped with sombre black, so typical of our thoughts, so typical of the sad occasion, then see the white, symbolical of hope, the thought comes to me that in the midst of our pain and sorrow we can take joy from the realization that a good man has passed, a man who lived his life well. He did his work honestly and well. There is nothing more gratifying than that

"Senator Burns in his last moments had no other thought than the thought of duty he deemed unfulfilled.' He has left to this Senate a sacred inheritance. It was his desire and hope that the Senate pass the bill giving certain privileges to the city which he loved so well. Senators, this is a sacred duty that rests upon us.

"We mourn with his family and we sympathize with them in this sad hour.' The final address was made by Senator Ulrey. "I wish to bring my testimonial of respect in this hour. The heart of this man throbbed as I hope mine may ever throb for the needy and the poor.' Secretary Hutson, of the Senate, arranged for the transportation of the funeral

party. It left at midnight last night over The funeral will be held at the home at 1 o'clock and at the Grace M. E. Church at 2 o'clock to-day. The Rev. W. F. Travis, of South Bend, and the Rev. E. A. Schell, of on the 1st of January, instead of within Crawfordsville, will talk. The house serv- | ten days after their election in June, that body will lie in state from 9 o'clock to 1 a three years' to a five years' license, from o'clock. It was the intention to have a which, however, present incumbents should public funeral, but owing to the limited ca- | be exempted when they came to stand for The present plans are that the thirty labor organizations will turn out in a body, in addition to the Grand Army, the Knights of Maccabees, of which Senator Burns was a charter member, as well as other societies. A squad from Company F. Indiana National Guard, will fire a salute at the grave.

HOUSE FORENOON SESSION.

Bill Introduced by Mr. Edwards Which Prohibits "Tips."

The forenoon session of the House yesterday was short, the representatives voting to adjourn as a tribute of respect to the late Senator Burns from 11 o'clock until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. During the hour that the House was in session nothing was done beyond receiving committee reports, new bills and advancing a few measures

Among the new bills offered was one introduced by Representative Edwards at the request of one of his constituents, who, evidently, has been a long suffering victim of the "tipping" system. It is entitled:

"A bill for an act to prohibit the accepting of any tip by any proprietor or employe of any hotel, restaurant, cafe, tavern, boarding house or barber shop; or by the employes of any car, dining, buffet, restaurant or sleeping car company, and to prohibit patrons of any of the above firms giving any tip to any of the aforesaid persons, providing for the posting of this act by the owners of hotels and such places, and fixing penalties for the violation of any of the provisions of this act."

This bill is one of the "freak" measures that always turn up at every session of the Legislature, and no one will take it seriously, except, perhaps, some of the hotel and railroad employes, such as waiters, bellboys and Pullman porters, who would naturally be most interested in it. The bill f passed, would deprive them of about all that makes life worth while, and Representative Edwards will doubtless hear from them. It was reported last night that the "Ancient Amalgamated Order of Hashslingers" had held a meeting at which vigorous resolutions denouncing Edwards were adopted and a lobby named to fight the bill. Edwards will hear from the lobby

STUTESMAN'S BILL. Mr. Stutesman, of Miami, introduced a bill providing for an appropriation of \$300,-000 for the maintenance of memorial chairs in all the colleges of the State. He said that the nonstate schools were entitled to some aid from the State, as well as the three educational institutions maintained by the public treasury.

Another bill increasing the number of deputy factory inspectors was offered by Mr. Stechhan, of Marion, who introduced the original bill that was slaughtered by such cases, but shall be maintained as a to the county, and also to the parties, and the House. Mr. Stechhan says that the state reservation, the control of the prop-new bill is identical with the old one, except that it does not provide for any in- and other educational institutions of the sideration, I remain, as ever, etc.'

Mr. Stansbury introduced a bill which has the support of the small printers and publishers of the State. It provides that the contracts for county printing shall be let in four classes, as follows: Blanks; books, records and similar supplies that require two impressions; letter heads, envelopes, etc.; legal cap, pencils, pens, ink. Under the present law the contracts are let in three classes, and the classes are so divided that the small printers cannot bid on either of them because in each class work is included which they are not able to handle, and they must bid on the entire class or not at all. Senator Wampler introduced a bill in the Senate and got it through that body which provided that the contracts should be let item by item, but the bill was killed in the House committee through the energetic efforts of the large printing establishments of the State that now have a practical monoply of the busi-

Mr. Smith, of Cass, offered a bill for th protection of wild doves, providing that for the term of five years whoever shoots or destroys or has in his possession a wile dove shall be liable to a fine of \$10, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed ten days.

MISS GALLIHER'S VICTORY.

Evansville Deaf and Dumb School Legalized-Action of the House.

Miss Letitia Galliher, of Evansville, the only woman lobbyist who has appeared before the Legislature to lobby solely and consistently for one bill, scored a marked triumph in the House yesterday afternoon when her bill, which empowers the school authorities of Evansville to maintain a day school for the deaf and dumb, was passed by that body. It was not an overwhelming victory-in fact, victory was snatched from the very jaws of defeat, as the bill was passed by the close vote of 55 to 34-but it was due almost entirely to the efforts and personality of the fair lobbyist.

A similar bill, which was introduced early in the session by Representative Decker, of Evansville, was killed by the House com mittee on education. Then a second bill made its appearance, and almost simultaneously Miss Galliher appeared on the legislative scene. The second bill was referred to the committee on benevolent into work to overcome the prejudice that existed against it. She was successful in securing a favorable report from the committee, and, thinking there would be further difficulty in passing the bill, re-turned home, but when it came up on second reading several of the members got out their hammers and started after it. Miss Galliher was hurriedly recalled, and then she began her work again. The bill was advanced through second reading, and yesterday it was handed down for final esentative Decker made a speech explaining that the bill affected only

the city of Evansville, and then the voting Senator John W. Parks, who is from | at the right of the speaker during the roll the same congressional district that Sen- | call, and the expressions on her face ran the gamut of emotions, expectancy, con-"I cannot let the time pass without saying a word concerning the sorrow that has fallen upon the Senate. Probably knowing Senator Burns as well or better than any tion to the bill: then came a few noes resentative Pepple took occasion to denounce the bill in explaining his vote. Taen Representative Slack came to the rescue with good words for the measure, and Representative Stutesman, who for once agreed with the member from Johnson, followed with another short speech in which he said that, as the people of Evansbelieve that Senator Burns was one of | ville wanted the school, there was no reason why any member of the House should vote against the bill. This turned the tide. and the ayes came in more rapidly toward

CHANGED THEIR VOTES. When the roll call was completed the bill still lacked several votes of passing, but someone started to change his vote to ave and that settled it. Eight or ten members followed suite and in a minute it was assured that the bill had passed. To clinch matters. Mr. Morgan offered the motion to reconsider and table, which was

Miss Galliher, it is understood, will take no further chances, but will remain in the city until after the Senate has dis-Evansville has had a school for the deaf and dumb, maintained by the school authorities, but last year someone raised a question as to the authority of the school officials to spend the school money in that manner and it was found that it could not be done legally. The school has been continued through private subscriptions, but this could not be kept up indefinitely

and as no one in Evansville opposed the

school it was decided to ask the Legis-

lature to legalize it as a part of the city schools. Miss Galliher has been a teacher in the school. The House added to its record of bills slaughtered, yesterday afternoon, by putting a quietus to the county superintendents' bill, when it came up on second reading. The bill, in its original form, was backed by the county superintendents' State organization, by the State Association of Teachers and by the State Board of ces will be private, and preceding them the the qualifications should be raised from

> re-election, and that they should be allowed at least \$250 and not to exceed \$500 annually for expenses, in addition to their regular salaries. The bill was up on second reading once before, but it was recommitted with instructions to amend it so that the superintendents should be elected by popular vote, instead of by the township trustees, and that the qualifications should remain as they now are-a three years' license. It was evident at that time that there was serious opposition to the bill and it was predicted that it would fail to pass Yesterday when the bill and the comnittee amendments had been read, Mr. Branch, who introduced it, took the floor and explained that in its amended form the bill was in such shape that its original sponsors no longer indorsed it unequivocally. He brought out the points that if the bill were passed as amended and the county superintendents were elected by oppular vote, thirty counties that now have Democratic superintendents would have Republicans in that office after the next election. Mr. Branch also disapproved the change in the qualifications, leaving it at a three years' license instead of five years, as provided in the original

Mr. Adair, the Democratic caucus chairman, followed Branch by offering an amendment to the committee amendment. such that the election of the superintend ents would remain with the township trustees. This amendment was adopted, in spite of an effort to table it. Then Mr. Bell offered an amendment which would make the term of office two years instead of four, but it was laid on the table. Mr. Miller offered an amendment providing that the superintendents should take office Jan. 1 instead of ten days after their election. It was defeated on a rising vote.

THE BILL SLAUGHTERED. At this juncture the opponents of the bill decided that the fun had lasted long The bill had been amended and the amendments amended until it was unrecognizable and until it made little or no change in the present law, and Mr. Morton, of Howard, sent up a motion to strike out the enacting clause. Branch tried to stave off defeat by moving that Morton's motion be tabled, but he was unsuccessful and the

bill was killed by a large vote on a division being demanded. Several bills were advanced to third reading, none of them being of especial interest, except the new dentists' bill and the measure increasing the salary of the Governor to \$8,000. Mr. Miller offered an amendment to the latter bill fixing the salary at \$6,500. but his amendment was promptly laid on

the table and the bill was advanced withof them being mere legalizing acts of purely local character. Mr. Edwards's bill concerning escheated estates, which has a behind it, was one of the measures This bill provides that an estate in Lawrence county, known as the Donnelson estate, which has escheated to the State because it belonged to an alien who died without leaving an heir in this country. shall not be sold for the benefit of the school fund, as the general law provides in State. The estate, which was described at length by Prof. Karl H. Eigenmann, of the gentleman from Decatur is, was his con-State University, in a recent interview in stituent in earnest, or merely perpetrating the Journal, comprises several hundred acres of primeval forest, several caves, one of which is the largest in the State, and a subterranean river. It is a veritable para-dise for the botanist, biologist and geologist, and if the Edwards bill becomes a law t will be maintained as a scientific reserve for the students of the State.

STUTESMAN AND SLACK CLASH. Messrs. Stutesman and Slack did not get through the day without a clash, although they did line up together on the Evansville bill. When Mr. Morton's bill empowering county commissioners to purchase land to be used as a site for a public hall was placed on its passage Slack took the floor and spoke against it. He declared that it was unconstitutional and that if it were passed it would be possible for county commissioners to build opera houses, coliseums and almost any kind of a public building. Stutesman followed Slack and indulged in some fine sarcasm at the expense of the member from Johnson "I do not set myself up as an infallible constitutional lawyer," began Stutesman. "I am not able, offhand, to deliver a final opinion as to the constitutionality of every neasure that is brought before this House. Indeed, I did not know that the members of this body were supposed to exercise any judicial authority. I was of opinion that the functions of this House are purely legislative, and that the State provided another tribunal to decide as to the constitut'onality of laws here enacted. Now, I am not prepared to say whether this bill will stand the test of the courts, and I am not convinced that it will not in spite of the assertions and offhand opinion of the gentleman from Johnson. I am satisfie there is a demand for this bill and I beleve that it should be passed.' The bill was passed, but it was a close shave, the vote standing 53 to 30. Slack dfil not have a chance to get back at Stutesman, but he is doubtless putting a razor edge on his knife and biding his time.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

There Will Be Solid Opposition

Gard Fee and Salary Bill. The Democratic members of the House held a caucus at the Grand Hotel last night to discuss several measures that are now pending either in the House or Senate. The only definite action taken was in regard to the Gard fee and salary bill, which was passed in the Senate yesterday afternoon. The House Democrats will oppose this bill and fight it as vigorously as a united minority can fight any measure. school supply commission, was discussed at some length, but it was not made a caucus measure. Representative Adair, the caucus chairman, said last night that while the minority did not vote to oppose the bill, practically every Democratic member would vote against it uld vote against it. Other bills were discussed, but a

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Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, of New York, Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital: "In all cases of BRIGHT'S BUFFALO LITHIA WATER DISEASE of the KIDNEYS I have found BUFFALO LITHIA WATER of the greatest service in increasing the quantity of urine and in ELIMI-NATING the ALBUMEN. In certain cases of Melancholia, accompanied by excessive elimination of URATES and URIC ACID, it is often the only remedy necessary. In GOUT and RHEUMATISM it is highly beneficial. I have iong BUFFALO LITHIA WATER as the most valuable miner-regarded BUFFALO LITHIA WATER al water in use."

"ESPECIALLY BUFFALO LITHIA WATER OF VIRGINIA."

Samuel O. L. Potter, A. M., M. D., M. R. C. P., London, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, San Francisco, in his handbook of PHARMACY, MATERIA MEDICA and THERAPEUTICS, a text-book in many of the leading medical colleges of the country, under the head of ALBUMINURIA, page 600, 7th edition, in the citation of "BUFFALO LITHIA WATER of Virginia is highly remedies, says: "BUFFALO LITHIA WATER recommended." Under the head of "CHRONIC BRIGHT'S DISEASE," page 601, same edition, in the citation of remedies, he says: "Mineral Waters, especially the BUFFALO LITHIA WATER of Virginia, which has many advocates."

"A VERITABLE ANTIDOTE." Dr. Wm. H. Drummond, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Bishop's University, Montreal, Canada: "In the Acute and Chronic Nephritis-BRIGHT'S DISEASE-of Gouty and Rheumatic Origin, as well as in the graver Albuminuria of BUFFALO LITHIA WATER to act as a Pregnancy, I have found BUFFALO LITHIA WATER VERITABLE ANTIDOTE, and I know of NO OTHER NATURAL AGENT POSSESSING THIS IMPORTANT QUALITY.'

"NO REMEDY SO ABSOLUTELY SPECIFIC."

Geo. Halsted Boyland, A. M., M. D., of Paris, Doctor of Medicine of the Faculty of Paris, says: "There is no remedy so absolutely specific in all forms of ALBUMINURIA and BRIGHT'S DISEASE, whether acute or Spring No. 2, accompained by a ic. as BUFFALO LITHIA WATER, milk diet. In all cases of Pregnancy where Albumin is found in the urine as late as the last week before confinement, if this Water and a milk diet are prescribed, the Albumin disappears rapidly from the urine and the patient has a positive guaranty against Puerperal Convulsions. Used as a substitute for ordinary water during the period of Gestation, it will be found invaluable as a preventive of Puerperal Convulsions and other disturbances incident to this condition. It is also an undoubted tonic to both mother and child, allaying at the same time Nausea and Vomiting."

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caucus will be he'd before final action is taken on any of them.

Tilt Between Senate and House. An interesting little fight has arisen between the Senate and House that may have some results not contemplated when it was started. The House has complained that Senate engrossed bills, when referred to the House, were frequently full of interlineations and erasures, and yesterday the Speaker sent one bunch of twelve Senate bills back to be re-engrossed. The Senate promptly fired three of them back again with the declaration that they were all right. The others will be re-engrossed. The trouble has come as a result of the amending of bills on third reading in the Senate, and Lieutenant Governor Gilbert admonished the senators yesterday that if they wished to avoid future difficulties the same nature they should be careful to amend bills only on second reading. The unfortunate result that may be brought about by this sort of thing is shown in the remark made by one senator to another yesterday.

"Look here." he said, "the House is firing back our bills with the complaint that they are not properly engrossed. Now, if that sort of thing is kept up and any of our bills are seriously delayed, I'm going to see that no House bills that are referred to my committee get before the Senate in time to be passed at this session.'

His Ideas on Divorce Laws. Representative Sherman, of Decatur county, received a letter from one of his constituents who has ideas of his own on

the divorce problem. The man offers the following valuable suggestion: "Having noticed considerable talk in the papers of divorce laws, and as you are aware that we make the most of the laws here in Adams, I have been delegated to inform you what we have agreed upon. Let the clerk be empowered to issue a decree of divorce at the same time he issues the marriage license, and when the contracting parties find it disagreeable to live together, either of them can present the decree to the recorder for record, pay the fee of 50 cents, and that settles it, provided neither shall marry again for five years. We think this will save needless expense Now the question that is bothering the

Roche's Primary Bill.

A new bill for the purification of pri mary elections was introduced yesterday afternoon by Senator Roche, of Mount Vernon. The bill is brief in form and simply drawn. It amends the acts of 1889. 1881 and 1899, providing for the conduct of elections, primary and general. The bill, for the most part, prescribes penalties for the violation of provisions of existing laws forbidding corruption on the part of election officer or the voter. It was referred to the committee on elec-tions. The belief is that Senator Roche's bill will be shelved and that Senator npson's primary bill, now under consideration, will go through.

Bill for Naval Reserve Corps. Representative Pepple, of Laporte, will introduce a bill in the House to-day providing for a naval reserve corps of five hundred members. Col. R. B. Harrison prepared the bill, and has submitted it to admiral Brown, of this city, who has approved it. Congress makes an appropriation to help support naval reserve corps in the various States, so the new organiza-

tion would not be an expense to the State.

New Castle Also Aroused. A dispatch from New Castle, Ind., says: "At a big mass meeting of the citizens of this community held at the courthouse Saturday night indignation was expressed at the action of the House in passing the bill permitting the operation of pumping stations in gas fields. Under this bill the Richmond Gas Company would be allowed to operate its pumps and that would ruin the wells of more than thirty smaller companies in this county that cannot afford a oumping station to cost \$150,060. The folwing resolutions were adopted: "Whereas, The Richmond Natural Gas Company, assisted by other natural gas companies interested in pumping natural gas in Indiana, has procured the passage through the lower branch of the General Assembly of said State, a bill known as the

of natural gas, and, Whereas, In an action brought for inunction against said Richmond company under a statute of said State which had been held by the Supreme Court to be constitutional, which said cause was taken upon change of venue to the Madison Sufor Court and upon full and fair trial in said court, judgment was rendered against said company perpetually enjoining said company from pumping natural gas, from which said judgment said company has ap-

Kirkman bill, which permits the pumping

pealed to the Supreme Court of said State,

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the part of said company to procure by egislation what it has failed to procure in the courts and what it feels it would not be able to procure upon said appeal; therefore be it Resolved, That we urge our senator to use all honorable means to defeat the passage of said measure in the upper branch

of said assembly and we earnestly solicit the support of his fellow-senators. Sentiment Against the Bill.

A dispatch from Portland, Ind., says that from the reports received there from Dunkirk and other places the opposition developed to the Kirkman gas pumping bill has in no way abated, but, on the contrary, is growing stronger. Another meeting has been held at Dunkirk and a resolutions adopted, calling upon the legislators to pay attention to their home manufacturing interests rather than those of foreign capital or interests located in other States. It was arranged to send a com-mittee of three to Indianapolis to lobby against the measure as passed by the

LEGISLATIVE ROUTINE.

New House Bills. 352-Somers-Providing that Fort Wayne School Board may pay for local street improvements.—Judiciary.
No. 353—Harley—Permitting the construc-

tion of telephone lines on public high-No. 354-Smith-For the protection of wild doves.—Rights and privileges.
No. 355—Mitchell—Providing for a special levy (in towns) of 30 cents on the \$100 for electric lights.-Cities and Towns. No. 356-Beckman-Providing for the sale of land of foreclosed school fund loans for cash.-Education. No. 357-Edwards-Providing against the acceptance of "tips."-Rights and Privi-No. 358-Stechhan-Broadening scope laws concerning the obtaining of goods and

money by false pretenses.—Judiciary.
No 359—Stechhan—Providing salary \$1,900 for labor commissioner and for the employment of deputies, providing for a maximum expenditure for the office of \$13,-No. 360-Stutesman-Establishing a memorial school fund of \$300,000 for the support of memorial departments or colleges .- Ed-

No. 361-Branch-Providing that renters of farm lands who sell the produce of the lands without paying the rent shall be guilty of larceny.-Judiciary. No. 362-Stansbury-Providing for four classes instead of group county printing two of the four classes .- County and Town-

Bills on Third Reading in the House. H. B. No. 212-Lewis, of Fountain-Legalizing the incorporation of the town of Kingman.-Passed, 69 to 0. H. B. No. 163-Hume-Legalizing the incorporation of the town of North Salem. -Passed, 78 to 0. H. B. No. 260-Allen-Legalizing the incorporation of the town of West Baden. Passed, 73 to 0. H. B. No. 102-Owen-Legalizing the incorporation of the town of Diamond. H. B. No. 221-Edwards-Providing that scheated estate of George Donnelson in Lawrence county shall not be sold for the school fund .- Passed, 72 to 4. H. B. No. 24-Bamberger-Prescribing method for voluntary dissolution of incorporations.-Passed, 58 to 9. H. B. No. 308-Stutesman-Providing for the sale of bonds for the erection of schoolhouse in the town of Converse.-Passed, H. B. No. 68-Van Fleet-Providing for the regulation of the operation of steam rail-H. B. No. 264-Decker-Enabling the city of Evansville to establish a day school for the deaf and dumb.—Passed, 55 to 34. H. B. No. 120-Branch-To legalize and declare valid the marriage of Franklin and Mary E. McDaniel.—Passed. 76 to 9.

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"Whereas, The belief is that the passage of said bill is the result of an effort on cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. Sec.

H. B. No. 230-Morton-Authorizing board

of county commiss

lic halls.-Passed, 53 to 30.

of county commissioners to purchase land for construction and maintenance of pub-